

2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Vino Farms Preston Ranch Report Date: 5-26-2016

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2015 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: Well

Name & general location of source(s): Well 05

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Conducted 2008. Available at Company office. 10651 Eastside Rd.; Healdsburg, CA 95448

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: _____

For more information, contact: Steve Harrow Phone: (707) 433-8241—)

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

| Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected) | Highest No. of Detections | No. of months in violation | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source of Bacteria |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|------|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria | (In a mo.) <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | More than 1 sample in a month with a detection | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> | (In the year) <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

| Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set) | Sample Date | No. of samples collected | 90 th percentile level detected | No. sites exceeding AL | AL | PHG | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|----------------|--------------------------|--|------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| Lead (ppb) | <u>8-27-13</u> | <u>5</u> | <u><5.0</u> | <u>0</u> | 15 | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | <u>8-27-13</u> | <u>5</u> | <u><5.0</u> | <u>0</u> | 1.3 | 0.3 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|-----|------------|-------------------------------|
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|-----|------------|-------------------------------|

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|----------------|-------------------------|---------------------|--|------|------|--|
| Sodium (ppm) | 7/21/09 | 18 | | none | none | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 7/21/09 | 170 | | none | none | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring |

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|
| 2,4-D | 12/18/12 | 0ppb | 70 | 20 | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops, range land, lawns, and aquatic weeds | Some people who use water containing the weed killer 2,4-D in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney, liver, or adrenal gland problems. |
| 2,4,5-TP (Silvex) | 12/18/12 | 0ppb | 50 | 3 | Residue of banned herbicide | Some people who drink water containing Silvex in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems. |
| Atrazine | 12/18/12 | 0ppb | 1 | 0.15 | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops and along railroad and highway right-of-ways | Some people who use water containing atrazine in excess of the MCL over many years may experience cardiovascular system problems or reproductive difficulties. |
| Aluminum | 07-15-2015 | Ppm <50 ppb | 1 | 0.6 | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes | Some people who drink water containing aluminum in excess of the MCL over many years may experience short-term gastrointestinal tract effects. |
| Antimony | 07-15-2015 | <6.0ppb | 6 | 20 | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder | Some people who drink water containing antimony in excess of the MCL over many years may experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar. |
| Arsenic | 07-15-2015 | <2.0ppb | 10 | 0.004 | Erosion of natural | Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of |

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| | | | | | deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes | the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| Barium | 07-15-2015 | 210ppb | 1ppm | 2ppm | Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits | Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure. |
| Benzene | 07-15-2015 | None detected 0ppb | 1 | 0.15 | Discharge from plastics, dyes and nylon factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills | Some people who use water containing benzene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience anemia or a decrease in blood platelets, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| Beryllium | 07-15-2015 | <1ppb | 4 | 1 | Discharge from metal refineries, coal-burning factories, and electrical, aerospace, and defense industries | Some people who drink water containing beryllium in excess of the MCL over many years may develop intestinal lesions. |
| Cadmium | 07-15-2015 | <1.0ppb | 5 | 0.04 | Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories, and metal | Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney damage. |

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| | | | | | refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints | |
| Carbon tetrachloride | 07-15-2015 | None detected 0ppt | 500 | 100 | Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities | Some people who use water containing carbon tetrachloride in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | 7-15-2015 | None detected 0ppb | 600 | 600 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories | Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or circulatory system problems. |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | 7-15-2015 | None detected 0ppb | 5 | 6 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories | Some people who use water containing 1,4-dichlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience anemia, liver, kidney, or spleen damage, or changes in their blood. |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | 7-15-2015 | None detected 0ppb | 5 | 3 | Extraction and degreasing solvent; used in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, stone, clay, and glass products; fumigant | Some people who use water containing 1,1-dichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may experience nervous system or respiratory problems. |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | 7-15-2015 | 0ppt | 500 | 400 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories | Some people who use water containing 1,2-dichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene | 7-15-2015 | 0ppb | 6 | 10 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories | Some people who use water containing 1,1-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems. |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 7-15-15 | 0ppb | 6 | 100 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories; major biodegrad | Some people who use water containing cis-1,2-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems. |

| | | | | | ation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwat er contamina tion | |
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| trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 7-15-15 | 0ppb | 10 | 60 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories; minor biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination | Some people who drink water containing trans-1,2-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems. |
| Dichloromethane | 7-15-15 | 0ppb | 5 | 4 | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories; insecticide | Some people who drink water containing dichloromethane in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | 7-15-15 | 0ppb | 5 | 0.5 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories; primary component of some fumigants | Some people who use water containing 1,2-dichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| 1,3-Dichloropropene | 7-15-15 | 0ppt | 500 | 200 | Runoff/leaching from nematocide used on croplands | Some people who use water containing 1,3-dichloropropene in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| Ethylbenzene | 7-15-15 | 0ppb | 300 | 300 | Discharge from petroleum refineries; industrial chemical factories | Some people who use water containing ethylbenzene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver or kidney problems. |
| Methyl-tert-butyl ether | 7-15-15 | 0ppb | 13 | 13 | Leaking underground storage tanks; discharges from | Some people who use water containing methyl-tert-butyl ether in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |

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| | | | | | petroleum and chemical factories | |
| Monochlorobenzene | 7-15-15 | 0ppb | 70 | 70 | Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories and drycleaning facilities | Some people who use water containing monochlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver or kidney problems. |
| Styrene | 7-15-2015 | 0ppb | 100 | 0.5 | Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills | Some people who drink water containing styrene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or circulatory system problems. |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | 7-15-2015 | 0ppb | 1 | 0.1 | Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; solvent used in production of TCE, pesticides, varnish and lacquers | Some people who drink water containing 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver or nervous system problems. |
| Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) | 7-15-2015 | 0ppb | 5 | 0.06 | Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser) | Some people who use water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | 7-15-2015 | 0ppb | 5 | 5 | Discharge from textile-finishing factories | Some people who use water containing 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience adrenal gland changes. |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 7-15-2015 | 0ppb | 200 | 1000 | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other | Some people who use water containing 1,1,1-trichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, nervous system, or circulatory system problems. |

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| | | | | | factories; manufacture of food wrappings | |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | 7-15-2015 | 0ppb | 5 | 0.3 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories | Some people who use water containing 1,1,2- trichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or immune system problems. |
| Trichloroethylene (TCE) | 7-15-2015 | 0ppb | 5 | 1.7 | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories | Some people who use water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| Toluene | 7-15-2015 | 0ppb | 150 | 150 | Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; underground gas tank leaks | Some people who use water containing toluene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience nervous system, kidney, or liver problems. |
| Trichlorofluoromethane | 7-15-2015 | 0ppb | 150 | 1300 | Discharge from industrial factories; degreasing solvent; propellant and refrigerant | Some people who use water containing trichlorofluoromethane in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems. |
| 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane | 7-15-2015 | 0ppm | 1.2 | 4 | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories; drycleaning solvent; refrigerant | Some people who use water containing 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems. |
| Vinyl chloride | 7-15-2015 | 0ppt | 500 | 50 | Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories; biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater | Some people who use water containing vinyl chloride in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |

| | | | | | er contamina tion | |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|--|
| Xylenes | 7-15-2015 | 0ppm | 1.750 | 1.8 | Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; fuel solvent | Some people who use water containing xylenes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience nervous system damage. |
| Chromium | 7-15-2015 | <1.0ppb | 50 | (100) | Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits | Some people who use water containing chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience allergic dermatitis. |
| Carbofuran | 12/12/12 | 0ppb | 18 | 1.7 | Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa, and grape vineyards | Some people who use water containing carbofuran in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their blood, or nervous or reproductive system problems. |
| Dalapon | 12/18/12 | 0ppb | 200 | 790 | Runoff from herbicide used on rights-of-ways, and crops and landscape maintenance | Some people who drink water containing dalapon in excess of the MCL over many years may experience minor kidney changes. |
| Diquat | 12/12/12 | 0ppb | 20 | 15 | Runoff from herbicide use for terrestrial and aquatic weeds | Some people who drink water containing diquat in excess of the MCL over many years may get cataracts. |
| Endothall | 12/18/12 | 0ppb | 100 | 94 | Runoff from herbicide use for terrestrial and aquatic weeds; defoliant | Some people who drink water containing endothall in excess of the MCL over many years may experience stomach or intestinal problems. |
| Ethylene dibromide (EDB) | 07/21/09 | 0ppt | 0.05 | 10 | Discharge from petroleum | Some people who use water containing ethylene dibromide in excess of the MCL over |

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| | | | | | refineries; underground gas tank leaks; banned nematocides that may still be present in soils due to runoff and leaching from grain and fruit crops | many years may experience liver, stomach, reproductive system, or kidney problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| Heptachlor | 07/21/09 | 0ppt | 10 | 8 | Residue of banned insecticide | Some people who use water containing heptachlor in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver damage and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| Heptachlor epoxide | 07/21/09 | 0ppt | 10 | 6 | Breakdown of heptachlor | Some people who use water containing heptachlor epoxide in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver damage, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| Lindane | 07/21/09 | 0ppt | 200 | 32 | Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, and gardens | Some people who drink water containing lindane in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney or liver problems |
| Methoxychlor | 07/21/09 | 0ppb | 30 | 0.09 | Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, and livestock | Some people who drink water containing methoxychlor in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties. |
| Mercury | 07-15-2015 | <1.0ppb | 2 | 1.2 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills | Some people who drink water containing mercury in excess of the MCL over many years may experience mental disturbances, or impaired physical coordination, speech and hearing. |

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|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---|---|
| | | | | | and cropland | |
| Molinate (Ordram) | | ppb | 20 | 1 | Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on rice | Some people who use water containing molinate in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive effects. |
| Nickel | 07-15-2015 | <10ppb | 100 | 12 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories | Some people who drink water containing nickel in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver and heart effects. |
| Oxamyl (Vydate) | 12/12/12 | 0ppb | 50 | 26 | Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on field crops, fruits and ornamentals, especially apples, potatoes, and tomatoes | Some people who drink water containing oxamyl in excess of the MCL over many years may experience slight nervous system effects |
| Pentachlorophenol | 12/18/12 | 0ppb | 1 | 0.3 | Discharge from wood preserving factories, cotton and other insecticide/herbicide uses | Some people who use water containing pentachlorophenol in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver or kidney problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| Picloram | 12/18/12 | 0ppb | 500 | 500 | Herbicide runoff | Some people who drink water containing picloram in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems. |
| Selenium | 07-15-2015 | <5.0ppb | 50 | 30 | Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical | Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or circulation system problems. |

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| | | | | | manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive) | |
| Simazine | 12/18/12 | 0ppb | 4 | 4 | Herbicide runoff | Some people who use water containing simazine in excess of the MCL over many years may experience blood problems. |
| Thallium | 07-15-2015 | <1.0ppb | 2 | 0.1 | Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories | Some people who drink water containing thallium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience hair loss, changes in their blood, or kidney, intestinal, or liver problems. |
| Thiobencarb | | 0ppb | 70 | 70 | Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on rice | Some people who use water containing thiobencarb in excess of the MCL over many years may experience body weight and blood effects. |
| TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) | 07-15-2015 | 0ppb | 80 | N/A | By-product of drinking water disinfection | Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| Toxaphene | 07/21/09 | 0ppb | 3 | 0.03 | Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle | Some people who use water containing toxaphene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney, liver, or thyroid problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| Chlorine | All months 2015 | .2-1.8 ppm | [MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl₂)] | [MRDL G = 4 (as Cl₂)] | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment | Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort. |
| Perchlorate | 07/15/2015 | Ppb <4.0 | 6 | 1 | Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid | Perchlorate has been shown to interfere with uptake of iodide by the thyroid gland, and to thereby reduce the production of thyroid hormones, leading to adverse affects associated with |

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| | | | | | rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts. | inadequate hormone levels. Thyroid hormones are needed for normal prenatal growth and development of the fetus, as well as for normal growth and development in the infant and child. In adults, thyroid hormones are needed for normal metabolism and mental function. |
| Fluoride | 08-15-2015 | Ppm 0.16 | 2.0 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories | Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the federal MCL of 4 mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth. |

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|-----|------------|-------------------------------|
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TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Notification Level | Health Effects Language |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
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*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. [INSERT NAME OF UTILITY] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

| VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT | | | | |
|---|-------------|----------|--|-------------------------|
| Violation | Explanation | Duration | Actions Taken to Correct the Violation | Health Effects Language |
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For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

| TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected) | Total No. of Detections | Sample Dates | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Typical Source of Contaminant |

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|----------------|---------------|--|----|-----|------------------------------|
| <i>E. coli</i> | (In the year) | | 0 | (0) | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Enterococci | (In the year) | | TT | n/a | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Coliphage | (In the year) | | TT | n/a | Human and animal fecal waste |

**Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples,
Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Ground Water TT**

| SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE | | | | |
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| SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES | | | | |
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| VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT | | | | |
| TT Violation | Explanation | Duration | Actions Taken to Correct the Violation | Health Effects Language |
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For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

| TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES | |
|--|--|
| Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used) | |
| Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process) | Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to _____ NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed _____ NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed _____ NTU at any time. |
| Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1. | |
| Highest single turbidity measurement during the year | |
| Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements | |

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

* Any violation of a TT is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

| VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|----------|--|-------------------------|
| TT Violation | Explanation | Duration | Actions Taken to Correct the Violation | Health Effects Language |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

[illegible]